REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,664.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Month'y	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First Insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions	0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or, smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. COMMILLA, 860 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. C. SHARP, on SATURDAY, the 18th November 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore Tellicherry, Calicut, Tanore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. L. SHIELL, on FRIDAY, the 17th November 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. L. SHIELL, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th November 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 150 H.P., Commander N. R. SAYERS, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th November 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	....	£15	....	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	....	22	....	8	
Port Said	38	....	24	....	9	
Messina	50	....	34	....	14	Including Wines
Naples	50	....	34	....	14	
Leghorn	50	....	34	....	14	
Genoa	50	....	34	....	14	
Marseilles	52	....	35	....	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. PEARSON, COMMANDER.
(TO SAIL ABOUT 27TH NOVEMBER.)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a Saloon built on deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th October 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer MARS, 3,376 Tons, and 400 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 30th November.

Rates of Passage-money (inclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66

This steamer carries Surgeon and Stewardess and has superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates:—

A Steamer on the 21st December 1876.
Do. do. 16th January 1877.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 9th November 1876.

NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. MACEDONIA.

THE above Steamer will sail on the 18th instant, positively. For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer STRATHLEVEN are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th November 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer ATALANTA, WARING, Commander, from LIVERPOOL, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

No CLAIMS of any kind will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 9th November 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

VESSELS.	TONS.	H.P.	CAPTAINS.	Nov. 1876.
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	20th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	2485	450	C. Anderson	27th—Suez, &c.
				Dec.
NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	4th—Southampton.
CATHAY	2942	450	R. T. Dundas	11th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	18th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th Oct. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 14th Nov. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

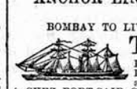
THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. KASHGAR, (2621 Tons and 450 H.P.), Captain E. J. BAKER, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 11th November 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

VESSELS.	COMMANDERS.	TONS.	H.P.	FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM BOMBAY.
MACEDONIA	Jas. Laird	2272	486	....	18th Nov.
TRINACRIA	Robt. Hutchison	2147	424	28th Oct.	13th Dec. 1877.
EUROPA	Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

	FROM BOMBAY.
„ BRANKSOME HALL	29th November.
„ CHILDWALL HALL	27th December.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE	10th January.

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N. B.—These steamers unvariably sail punctually.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF ENAMELLED OX AND COW HIDES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 14th instant at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned:—

Ex S. S. Pekin.

HMHE—E—3020—1 Case 12 Enamelled Ox hides.
„ 24 „ Cow hides,
more or less damaged by salt water.

SALE OF VACANT GROUND IN JAMBLEE MOHOLLA OR BAPPOO KHOTE STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4 P.M. on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Jadowji Dhunjee the undermentioned piece of ground in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th day of August 1870, and made between the said Jadowjee Dhunjee of the one part and Dr. Clate Ghellabhoy Hurjeevundass the other part, viz.:—

All that piece of Government ground, situate on the west side of Jamlee Moholla or Bappoo Khote Street in new Town, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, without the Fort of Bombay, registerday in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 192, containing by admeasurement sixty-five and one-fifth square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Jamlee Moholla, on the west by the compound and house of Manbai widow, on the north by the house of Govindram Maharaj, and on the south by the house of Hurjeewun Bhattia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture at No. 9, Forbes Street, Fort, above Messrs. Rogers and Co.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, sale commencing at 11 A.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the 1st floor of No. 9, Forbes Street, a quantity of household furniture, on account and at the risk of Mr. W. Smith, the same comprises blackwood drawingroom, dining dressing, and washand tables, reclining couches, sideboard, easy and without arm chairs, wardrobe, cupboard, chest of drawers, screens, sanpects, teakwood screens, and office sample press, camphorwood chest of drawers, iron four-post bedstead, mahogany dressing glass, eight day clock, sewing machine, hanging agrand lustre, &c.

The above is now on view,

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated glass, and porcelain wares, harmonium sewing machine &c., at No 2, Bell Lane, Fort.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 2nd Floor of No. 2, Bell Lane, Fort, the handsome household furniture, &c., of Mr. A. Devonshire who has left Bombay. The sale compriss starcut and fern pattern glass ware dinner, dessert and breakfast services plated breakfast and cruet frames, tea and coffee services vegetable dishes, dish covers, table spoons and forks, ice pitcher, table cutlery, and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as drawing room, din ngroom, pier side, washing, dressing and writing tables, easy, folding, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, Ottoman conversation couches, whatnot, chiffoniers, teapoys hatst and carpets, wardrobe, cloths press, chest of drawers, camp cots, harmonium, sewing machine, perambulator, single and double light hanging argand lusters, flower vases, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Furniture best Plated Glass and Porcelain wares "if not previously disposed of by private contract," a firstrate billiard table by Cox and Yeman, with cues, racks, marking boards, pool, pyramid and billiard balls, complete, in Rampart Row, Fort.

On SATURDAY, next, the 25th November, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in Rampart Row, the valuable furniture and billiard table of the Bombay Chess Club.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

A VERY DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BOMBAY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of December 1876 at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned well known and valuable landed property, situated in one of the busiest localities in Bombay, and the like of which though much sought after by capitalists is seldom offered for sale.

All that piece of land, with the messuages, chawls and dwelling houses standing thereon, situated on the south side of and fronting the Musjid Bunder Cross Road in Mandvy registration sub-district, within the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1796-7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos 971, 999, 1462, 1292 1292 1462, and 1992 (the houses or chawls thereof, being numbered 31 in the books of the Collector of House Assessment, and bounded on the north by the said Musjid Bunder Cross Road, on the east by the Dattesitan Road, on the south partly by the property of Narron Valjee and Jeitha, and partly by the property of Raghoonath Roopajee, and on the west by the Dongree Jao Sonam Street, which said property is now occupied by tenants of the vendor, Sonebee, widow and executrix of the last Will and Testament of Fazul Hubibbhoy, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, deceased.

Further information may be obtained from Mr. J. MACFARLANE, Solicitor to the Vendor, at his Office, in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, direct, or through the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th November, 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	„ 4,271,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH.

GREAT ATTRACTION.

THE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL MUSICAL FARCE,
THE WANDERING MINSTREL.

AND REVIVAL OF THE FAVOURITE BURLESQUE,
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 3. Stalls, Rs. 2. Gallery, Rs. 1.
PIT ANNAS EIGHT.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

MR. P. A. LOPEZ,
~~PIANIST TUNER AND REPAIRER, AND~~ COMMISSION AGENT FOR PAINOS, &c.

MR. LOPEZ has returned to Bombay, and has now much pleasure to inform his Constituents and the Public that he is open to all engagements as before.

Burrows Lane, Dabul, near Portuguese Church.

MUNICIPAL VOTERS' LISTS.

RATEPAYERS claiming to VOTE at ELECTIONS for Members of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, and persons ELIGIBLE to be APPOINTED as such Members, but whose names do not appear in the Lists published by the Undersigned, should apply at the Office of the Assessor on or before the 29th instant, and produce proof of their having paid House, Police and Lighting Rates to the amount of Rs. 50 for the current year, or of being otherwise qualified to be elected.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 13th November 1876.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of Bombay will be held here TO-DAY, at 3 P.M., for the disposal of the business left over at the Meeting held on the 10th inst.

A QUARTERLY MEETING will be held at the same place at 4 P.M. TO-DAY, for the transaction of the business already advertised.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 14th November 1876.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company ADJOURNED from the 26th day of October last will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on TUESDAY, 14th November 1876, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June 1876.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors.
4th. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Shares of the Company were CLOSED from the 12th to 26th October, 1876, (both days inclusive.)

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 34, Nicol's Building, 13th November 1876.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL,
£500,000, with power to increase.
HEAD OFFICE,
34, CANNON STREET, LONDON.

The last Meeting of Shareholders in London on the 8th August was most satisfactory, as also was the Report of the Committee of Investigation and the Directors' Report.

From subscribed capital there remains in hand untouched a remunerative sum of £118,215. Of this over £72,000 is invested in Consols, Indian Security, &c.

On the 31st December last the liability existing upon claims, present or future, was, according to Dr. Farr, £83,236-15-1. To meet this liability the sum in hand, from premiums invested in Consols or Indian Government Security, was £90,725 and in addition to this EXISTING FUND there was the Guarantee of £47,349 reserved from the subscribed capital, and invested in the Trustees' names in Consols.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED
IN FIVE DIFFERENT FORMS.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES
With payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,
AFTER 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARS.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES
With Premiums payable during continuance of Life

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
Payable at decease of the First which shall fall of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS.
Of from 1 to 10 years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES.
Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The *Times*:—"Contrasting this Plan of Life Insurance with that heretofore in operation, it will be found that Insurers enjoy *privileges of a most valuable character; and the public will do well to look into the principles of the new system now in operation, which offers perfect security and also protects their rights and interests.*"

The *Post Magazine*:—"We have from time to time expressed our approval of the principles upon which the *Positive* Company has been founded, and that the public has coincided in that approval the report very clearly indicates.

"Life Assurance is a very profitable business, and an office which furnishes the best known security, and at the same time give the best terms, will ultimately command the largest business. The *Positive*, therefore, whilst foregoing the dishonest profits arising from forfeitures, expects to receive the certain reward of fair dealing—numerous and extensive transactions."

The *Globe*:—"At all events, under the plan of the 'Positive Company,' the assured need feel no apprehension for the security of the principal sum they have provided for their families, or for the loss of the Premiums already paid if they are unable to continue their payments."

EXPLANATION
OF
THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system which confers several highly important advantages on the Assured, never before presented to the public.

The word "Positive" is employed, because it definitely expresses the object not accomplished, namely, that of giving the Assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

According to general custom, every premium paid on a life-policy is a "payment" to the office. In most cases it is non-returnable, except the Assured should die whilst the policy is in force.

This defect in Life Assurance is remedied by the Positive system, under which 40 per cent. of every premium paid is a "deposit" belong ng to the Assured, in the same way as a deposit in a bank, withdrawnable at the opt on of the depositor. Such deposit is represented by a POSITIVE NOTE, free from all conditions, entitling "the bearer" to the sum assured at death, or to withdraw the deposit three days after presentation. This simple arrangement entirely changes the position of the Assured with the office; because he never loses cent ol over his money: full value for which he must receive in some way or other. For although he can only withdraw 40 per cent. of his premium payments, he gets full value for the other 60 per cent. by being assured.

Placing the power of withdrawing 40 per cent. of all premiums paid in the hands of the Assured, enables them to test the solvency of the Company at any time, in the same manner that depositors in a doubtful bank usually resort to, namely, by taking out their cash; whereas in ordinary Life Assurance Companies, the Assured possesses no such power, hence the dissatisfaction with Life Assurance and the slow progress it makes with the public.

Under the Positive system, this power of redeeming its assurance engagements is always possessed, resulting from investing the whole of the net premiums in Government Securities, besides a nominal fifth of the paid-up Capital in special trust, for the sole purpose of providing for them, and for no other purpose.

The Trust is regulated by a deed, under power contained in the Company's Memorandum of Association, and the Trust Funds cannot be made liable, except for assurance engagements, under any circumstances whatever.

Under all contingencies, the Assured in "The Positive" exercises independent control over the office—he can at any time retire from it without loss—his position is defined at the time he pays his first premium—and nothing can occur to deprive him of any benefit he purchases.

The usual restrictions respecting travelling, foreign residence, paying probate, or legacy duty, and all other conditions, are abolished, consequently, Life Assurance is stripped of all those uncertainties and conditions which have hitherto been connected with it.

The lives of the Upper Class of Natives assured at special rates which can be had on application.

To save misapprehension on a point on which there is always some doubt, on the demise of the Assured the amount assured is paid to the heirs, assigns and 3 months afterwards without demur.

All Forms, Prospectuses, also last year's Report, can be had on application to

ALFRED L. GILLAM, Agent.

Bombay Office, 4, Hornby Row.

INDIAN TEAS.

LARGE SUPPLIES of the new Season's Produce have been received from

THE KOUSANIE GARDENS.

SOUCHONG AND KOUSANIE MIXTURE.
PACKET of 2 lbs., cash...Rs. 3 8
BOX of 5 lbs., cash..... „ 8 8

HYSON AND ORANGE PEKOE.
Per lb., cash .....Rs. 2 0

These well-known Teas are grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), and have gained a larger number of Medals and Prizes in India and England than the production of any similar Company.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S

WORLD RENOWNED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED PER S.S. ZANIE.

PORTABLE CASE HAND MACHINES, very convenient for travelling.
NEW FAMILY MACHINES, by hand and foot both.
MEDIUM MACHINES for Tailors and Outfitters.
HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.

No. 2 MACHINES, Wheel or Drop Feed.
„ „ with Roll Presser.
„ „ with combination Presser.
„ „ "Wax Thread" (for heavy Leather and Waterproof Work.)

} For Boot and Shoe-making, Tailoring and all Manufacturing purposes.

PRICE LISTS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY:—6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. CALCUTTA—2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

☞ Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

NEW STYLE OF PORTRAITURE.

SPLENDID NEVER FADING, PERMANENT PHOTOGRAPHS.
NEWEST SYSTEM OF PORTRAITS, SOFT AND EXQUISITELY DELICATE.
MEZZO TINT. GLAZED PORTRAITS. PAINTINGS ALL SIZES.

THE Undersigned having received their NEW FIRST-CLASS OPERATEURS from PARIS and ENGLAND are now prepared to take the above styles of Portraits and Bungalows at reasonable rates, and can promise Portraits, such as have never been taken in Bombay before. Paintings from miniature to Life Size. Cartes de Visite Portraits Rs. 15 per dozen. Studio open from 9 till 5.

PHOTOGRAPHIE PARISIENNE,
LATE RITTER, MOLKENTELLER & CO.

Rampart Row, near Oriental Bank.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

A FURTHER SHIPMENT OF THESE
MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS
Just to hand, per S. S. BATAVIA.
PRICE Rs. 650, NETT CASH,
inclusive of packing.
Solid Walnutwood, made expressly for India, by order of

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.
NEW GOODS
Per P. and O. Co.'s S. S. THIBET.

SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.
ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S

Fancy Angola Suits	Rs. 20
Blue Serge Suits	„ 25
Cricketing Suits	„ 25
Shikar Suits	„ 12
American Drill Suits	„ 8
Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	„ 14
Oxford Cloth Sleeping Suits	„ 5
Fancy Angola Trousers	„ 10
Bedford Cord Trousers	„ 20
Whip Cord Trousers	„ 16
Saddle Tweed Trousers	„ 16
All Wool Flannel Shirts	„ 6
Oxford Cloth Shirts	„ 4
French Cambric Shirts	„ 4
White Dress Shirts	„ 5
Regulation (Ellwood) Helmets	„ 13
Hunting (Ellwood) Hats	„ 12
Felt Hats all Shapes	„ 7

OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT IS MANAGED BY AN EXPERIENCED LONDON CUTTER.

13, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.

OPENING OF NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.

OPENING OF NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

FRENCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANDSMEN WANTED. Apply to ADJUTANT Marine Battalion, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Schooner Yacht SEA BIRD. Apply to Dr. THOM.

J. & W. TOLLEY'S D. B. SHOT GUNS, Single and Double EXPRESS RIFLES. Apply to N. V. GURRANEE & Co., opposite the Custom House.

TOBACCO, CIGARETTES, CHEROOTS, CIGARS and every REQUISITE for SMOKERS at W. J. ESSAFS, corner of Meadow and Forbes Streets, Bombay.

FORT: UNRIVALLED POSITION—Capital ROOMS TO LET, about being vacated by a Gentleman going Home. Apply to "O. B. C.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO BE SUB-LET, the unexpired Lease of House No. 41, B Bellasis Road, Byculla. For terms apply to "A. B.," Post Office, Bombay, or on the premises.

BOARD and LODGING for a SINGLE GENTLEMAN or Rooms for a MARRIED COUPLE in a House situated in Bellasis Road, Byculla. Terms moderate. Apply to "ALPHA," Post Office, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a SWEET TEMPERED HARD-WORKING BAY ARAB, 14-2. Cost price Rs. 700, the owner leaving Bombay. Open to any reasonable offer. Address "R.K.C.," *Bombay Gazette*.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

GIESLER and Co.'s
Champagne .....Rs. 50 per dozen quarts.
„ ..... „ 52 per case of 2 dozen pints.
KENNETH MACKENZIE and Co.'s
Fine Amontillado Sherry ..Rs. 33 per dozen.
Amontillado No. 2 ..... „ 30 „
CRESWELL and Co., LISBON
No. 1 Fine Old Port .....Rs. 33 per dozen,
„ 2 Rich Fifty Port ..... „ 27 „
„ 3 Red Port ..... „ 23 „
"Montigo" Red Wine ..... „ 14 „

W. NICOL & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, 21st October 1876.

CLARETS.

OUR MR. CUTLER specially selects our Bordeaux for HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, and for our GENERAL business.

PAUILLAC,
AN EXCELLENT CUP WINE.
Per doz. Cash Rs. 8-12. Credit Rs. 9-0 *in Bond.*

MEDOC,
A SOUND AGREEABLE BREAKFAST WINE.
Qts. Per doz. Cash Rs. 9-0. Credit Rs. 9-8 *in Bond.*
Pts. „ „ „ 5-8. „ „ 5-12 „

SAINT ESTEPHE,
A VERY SUPERIOR BREAKFAST WINE.
Qts. Per doz. Cash Rs. 11-8. Credit Rs. 12-0 *in Bond.*
Pts. „ „ „ 6-12. „ „ 7-0 „

CANTENAC,
A GOOD DINNER WINE.
Qts. Per doz. Cash Rs. 13-5. Credit Rs. 14-0 *in Bond.*
Pts. „ „ „ 7-10. „ „ 8 0 „

SAINT JULIEN,
AN EXCELLENT DINNER WINE.
Qts. Per doz. Cash Rs. 15 4. Credit Rs. 16-0 *in Bond.*
Pts. „ „ „ 8-0. „ „ 9

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 13TH NOV. 1876.

We have nothing new either of a commercial or political character from Home to-day, but the telegrams published this morning have had an unmistakeably depressing effect on business, and further advices are anxiously awaited. The general opinion seems to be that people at Home have been over-sanguine in expecting a peaceful result from the European conference, and until a definite peace is actually concluded, we may look for an unsettled state of business. In the meantime Cotton, Shares, Government Paper, &c., are all disorganised, buyers declining to operate until they see their way more clearly, while sellers are unwilling to accept lower prices until they have something more definite to go upon.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 11th instant shows the following changes :—

Government Balance at H. O.	Inc. Rs.	5,24,969
Do. do. Branches...	Dec. ,,	72,252
Deposits	Inc. ,,	1,46,424
Government Securities	Dec. ,,	8,11,058
Loans	Inc. ,,	47,460
Bills Discounted.....	Dec. ,,	1,47,679
Cash with Correspondents	Inc. ,,	11,759
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. ,,	15,67,781

These alterations add considerably to the cash strength of the Bank for the time being, but out of the 15½ lacs increase in the Cash Balance, 4½ lacs is due to the Government account and 8 lacs to sales of Government Paper, leaving only 3 lacs arising from the decrease in the public demand for money. Small as this is, however, it shows the tendency of the market and confirms the anticipations which we have expressed for some time back, that trade requirements are likely to continue insignificant until well into the New Year.

Sterling Exchange has shown decided weakness to-day and rates are fully 1-16d. lower all round. There is no Private Paper offering to speak of and the Banks are also unwilling drawers. The market, however, like everything else is considerably disorganised by the warlike tenor of the Home telegrams, and it is difficult to say how rates will go until business becomes more settled. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand .....1s. 8½d.		per Rupee.
Do 6 months' sight...1s. 8 13-16d.		,,
Credits 3 ,, ...1s. 8¾d.		,,
Documents 3 ,, ,, ...1s. 8 13-16d.		,,

On Calcutta, we have not heard of any business and rates are nominally unaltered.

Government Paper is extremely dull and in the absence of buyers it is difficult to quote reliable prices. Nominally we call Fours, Rs. 99½ ; Fours-and-a half, Rs. 99½ ; Fives-and-a half, Rs. 102¾.

Shares—With the exception of Spinning and Weaving Companies, which are rather firmer and in some few cases Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 higher, owing to the prospects of cheaper Cotton, the Home intelligence has had a depressing effect on the market and very little business has been done. Bank of Bombays have fallen 2 per cent. and other Companies although nominally are only so in the absence of business, there being no buyers.

Cotton to-day has been very flat with next to nothing doing. Under ordinary circumstances the strong market in Liverpool on Saturday would have tended to advance prices, but the aspect of political affairs on the Continent has induced exporters to withdraw from the market and even a concession of Rs. 2 per candy has not led to business. Full-pressed Fair Dholleras is offering at Rs. 173, Good Fair at Rs. 187 and Fully Good Fair at Rs. 194 per candy.

Freights are quiet with no enquiry to speak of. For Liverpool we quote £2-2 6 by steamer, both ready and forward and £2 by sail, the latter, however, being quite nominal. There is still a demand for ships to bring rice from Calcutta at about Rs. 106 per ton and port charges.

Piece Goods are quiet in the extreme at nominally unchanged prices. There is not heard of any transactions of importance from first hands, but importers are willing sellers.

Coals are strong and in active request at higher rates, but there are no cargoes offering to arrive at current rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p.ct	104
Bank of Bengal	50,000	500	all	10 do.	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	700
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
Ch ntered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China, Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	300
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	125	all	8 do.	335
National Bank of India.	37,320	250	125	6 do.	169
Oriental Bank.....	60,000	250	all	11 do.	500

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	..	25 1,640
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	..	115
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	550
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	230

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s.	1,110
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	16 p.c.	1,100
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	100	2,400
Angio-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	78
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000	all	100 p.s.	1,650
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	65 p.s.	1,140
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	..	270
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	19 p.s*	195
Colaba S. and W. Co. ...	900	1,000	all	100 p.s.	855
Cooria S. and W. Co. ...	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,030
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	550
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	120	1,810
Fleming S. and W. Co...	1,000	1,250	all	100 p.s.	1,055
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,205
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	120 p.s.	1,075
Hyderabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	990
Jeewraj Balleo Mills Co.	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	1,045
Khandesh Spinning ...	750	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,025
K. Mucoonjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,250	all	..	855
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	10,50
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	75 p.s*	1,110
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	25	..	27½
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	..	515
Manockjee Petits.....	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,300
Mornjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,350
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	325
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	930
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	950
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	..	385
Oriental	1,000	625	all	80 p.s*	795
Prince of Wales Spinning	400	1,250	all	..	1,175
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	..	990
Sonderdas Spinning ... Do do. ½ Share..	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	900
Shalapore S. and W. Co.	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	300
Victoria Mills	100	1,000	all	..	960
	550	1,000	all	..	690

*Per Share for the half-year

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 2 8	3 0	5 p. c.	275
Do. New £20 shares....	..	£20 13 9	14 6	do.	126
Ditto	..	£20 6 5	7 3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20 2 1	2 12	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares.....	..	£18	19 8	9 10	do. 235

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	16 p. ct	1,850
Bombay Gas Company..	1,600	50	all	4½ p. ct	60
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	725
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	215
Malabar Company, Ld	1,150	200	100	7½ p. c.	70
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	4 p. s.	27
Treacher and Co.....	1,000	800	all	8 p. ct	415
Viegas Patent Slip Co..	3,00	250	all	6 p. ct	38

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 11th November as compared with the statement issued on the 4th November :—

Liabilities.	4th Nov. Rs.	11th Nov. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	73,07,510	78,32,479
Do. do. do. at Branches.	15,36,764	14,64,312
Other Deposits	1,24,85,327	1,26,31,751
Post Bills	50,061	48,284
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,38,426	4,15,043
	3,37,17,888	3,43,92,569
Assets.		
Government Securities	56,26,241	48,15,183
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	15,89,317	15,96,571
Loans on Security of do. do.	16,01,078	16,48,538
Current Account's, overdrawn	1,311	1,283
Bills Discounted	1,23,15,293	1,21,71,614
Stamps	4,196	4,136
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,16,806		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,50,000	3,61,526	3,61,806
Bullion	..	..
Cash Balances with Correspondents	87,967	99,726
Cash and Currency Notes	1,21,35,949	1,36,93,710
	3,37,17,888	3,43,92,569

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th November compared with that for 31st October :—

Liabilities.	31st October. Rs. A. P.	7th November. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund.	16, 2,992 7 9	16,72,792 7 9
Treasury Balance	2,43,38,208 10 4	2,45,13,178 1 3
Other Deposits	2,17,77,78 12 1	2,15,00,247 3 7
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	1,96,067 6 10	2,41, 07 5 4
Sundries	6,65,354 10 11	6,99,406 2 9
Rs.	6,70,60,351 15 11	6,86,26,631 9 8
Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities.....	1,37,34,838 1 6	1,38,69,464 5 6
Loans on Govt. Securities.	63,49 794 7 3	62,51,444 7 3
Credits on ditto	55 34,994 2 2	60,28,505 1 8
Bills Discounted.....	1,58,01,962 13 6	1,56,28,823 1 8
Balances with other Banks	5,62,691 9 7	5,40,978 5 5
Bullion	10,682 0 9	10,682 0 9
Dead Stock	10,43,857 5 7	10,44 774 14 7
Stamps	10,583 7 8	10,950 11 8
Sundries	1,29,2-2 3 1	1,39 440 14 7
Cash at Head Office	1,06,10,502 15 9	1,07,99,544 6 2
Do. at Branches	1,32,59,884 13 1	1,33,05,433 1 10
Rs.	6,70,60,351 15 11	6,86,26,631 9 8

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The S. s. Pehlwan, 101 tons, Captain T. Ellis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa, with a general cargo, and one hundred and thirty-four deck passengers.

The barque Cyrene, 592 tons, Captain R. Turnbull, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (July 25th), with a cargo of 929 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Ava, 1,709 tons, Captain C. M. H. Day, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, (November 2nd), via Colombo and Galle, with a general cargo.

The barque Xenia, 1,774 tons, Captain A. Reynold, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (August 24 h), with a cargo of 1,682, tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The ship R. B. Fuller, 1360 tons, Captain L. C. Gilmore, arrive F in harbour on the 12th instant from Cardiff (July 26,) with a cargo of 1802 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The ship Shakespear, 1,756 tons, Captain, W. Macgregor, which arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Sunderland (July 20th), brought a cargo of 2,431 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs., Finlay, Muir and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Kundalla, 1,318 tons, Captain G. W. Wicks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr. Brown, Lieut, Col. Gadsden, Mr. Oliphant, and eighty three deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Euphrates, 500 tons Captain J. Shiell, arrived in harbour yesterdayfrom Persian Gulf, Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. J. D. Inverarity Dy. Surg. Genl Mackinon, Mrs. Hoghton and child, and thirty six deck passengers.

The Ind. Govt. Sig. s. s. Dalhousie, 1,060 tons, Captain Elton, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Vingorla (November 10th), with a following passengers :—Lieut. Donald Mrs. Donald and two children, Vet. Surg. Lamb. 42 rank and files of 2/7th Royal Trusiliers, and four men of C/4th Bde R. A.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Akola, 315 tons, Captain T. M. William, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. J. Steel and servant, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Mackinnon, Capt. s. W Tyndall and Servant, Mrs. Malcolmson and servant and two hundred and sixty six deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Sir John Lawrence, 466 Captain G. J. W. Baldwin, sailed yesterday for Coast, and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—

For Mangalore.—Mr. W. Silivan.

For Vingorla.—Mrs. Fazun, Mr. W. G. Harrison and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Hexten, Mr. and Mrs T. Mours and Miss Mours and servant. For diffrent ports.—Twenty one deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
12	I G S Dalhousie(s)..	Elton	Vingoria, Nov 10.
	R B Fuller	Gilmore	Cardiff, J ly 26.
13	Khundalla (s).....	Wicks	Calcutta, Oct 20.
	Euphrates (s)	Shiell	Bussorah, Oct 26.
	Ava (s)	Day	Calcutta, Nov 2.
	Pehlwan (s)	Ellis	Goa, Nov 11.
	Cyrene	Turnbull	Liverpool, July 25.
	Xenia	Reynolds	Cardiff, Aug 24.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
13	Surat(s).....	Burge	Aden and Suez.
	Akola (s).....	Willson	K. Coast, & Kurrachee.
	Sir J. Lawrence(s).	Boldwin	Calcutta, via Coast.

The following vessels were entered outfor loading yesterday:—

Steamer Streathleven, to Liver ool.
Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
9	Meinam (s)	Moreau	Point de Gall, Nov 2.
	Palmas	Elias	Negapatam, Oct 12.
	Lightning.....	Hton	Port Adelaide, Sept 10.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
9	Gilroy	.....	.....
	Mairi Bhan	.....	.....
	Mercia	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

Per Palmas.—Mrs Elias.

Per Meinam.—Major and Mrs Crastor, infant, Miss Crastor, Miss L Crastor, Mr and Mrs Davis and child, Miss Dawson, Miss H Dawson, Mr Alcock, Mr Lamb, Mr Lamb, Mr Sandells, Mr Gatkd, Mr Ruste , Mr Linch, Mr and Madome Duvivier, Mr and Madame Pito, Madame Firelli, Madame Silly Madame Junqua, Mr Joyoux, Mr Ashord, Madame Nathalie, Mrs Walters, Mr Irvine, Mr J Ferrin, Mr Gilbert, Kuajon Bawa.

DAILY IMPORTS—November 13.

From Liverpool.

Macedonia s—51 boxes ginger wine, Maneckjee Bhikajee ; packages hardware, Hajee Esmail Abdoola.
Atalanta s—27 packages glassware, Palonjee Pestonjee.
Trentham Hall s—50 cases bar soap, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.
Atalanta s—3 quarter casks beer, Nanabhoy Sorabjee.

From London.

Atholl s—4 casks glassware, Abdoolhusson Abdoolally,
Europa s—8 packages earthenware, Walsh, Leverett and Co.
Napels s—5 cases ale, Maneckjee Merwanjee ; 21 cases salt, and 20 cases slate pencil, Abdoollay Ismail Adam ; 10 cases slate pencil, Abdoolhoosein Goolam Hoossen ; 102 cases and 1 quarter cask gin, Hunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 10 cases sherry and 10 cases claret, Heirjee Currim and Co ; 4 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Sumatra s—220 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and sons.
Fauce,—3 0 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 13.

For Liverpool.

Macedonia s—800 cwts wheat, Kuoop and Co ; 121 cwts coir yarn, Topun Encrjee ; 103 cwts coir and 1,69 cwts myrabolans, Ward and Graham and Co ; 20 bales cotton waste and 5 bales wool, Topun Enderjee ; 40 bales wool, Dewjee Sewjee ; 48 bales wool, Khimjee Veerbhan ; 30 bales wool, Sagoermull Sundermull ; 68 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vussunjee ; 40 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co ; 65 bales hemp, Hajee Ad m Esmail and Co ; 140 bales cotton, Douglass Thackeree ; 15 bales cott n, Muthoradass Nuthoo ; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 27 bales cotton, Goca Doongeree ; 150 bales cotton, Ball brothers ; 150 cwts c ir yarn, Allimoon Hasum ; 500 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Hurjeejeea ; 750 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 10 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 20 bales wool, Bhanjee Topun.

Streathleven s—80 bales cotton, Hurry Jairaj ; 58 bales cotton, Rambux Mungaram ; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 140 bales cotton, Sewjee Samut ; 250 b les wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass ; 750 bales cott n, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Glasgow.

Macedonia s—25 tons old iron, W and A Graham and Co.

For London.

Pekin s—5 bales hides, Abdoola Hassum ; 17 bales hides, Dhurumsey Valjee ; 30 bales hides, Ludhabhoy Makay ; 16 bales hides, Remoubhoy Russoolbhoy ; 8 cases peacock feathers, Peerbhoy Damjee ; 37 bales hides, Nenseebhoy Allirkha ; 25 bales hides, Remdoss Goculmahomed ; 9 bales hides and 9 bales skins, Pucker Momed Munjee ; 56 packages cloves, Esmail Peeradina ; 69 cases mother of pearl shells, Ruzubally Allirazu.

For Hongkong.

Kashgar s—3 boxes silver coins, Hajee Abdoola Noor Momed ; 775 cases oilcakes, Ebram Hasetm ; 16 cwts sandalwood, C Byramjee ; 22 cases sharkfins and 7 cases fishmaws, Mahomed Rowjee ; 7 cases fishmaws, Goolamhosen Jonmahomed ; 1 cases fishmaws and 1¼ cases sharkfins, Nanabhoy Alladhibhoy ; 15 bales sharkfins and 10 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 20 bales twist, Ludhabhoy Ebram ; 14 bales twist, Hajee Jonmamed Abdool Khaluk ; 10 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 8 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 25 bales twist, and 2 cases sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 1 box silver coins, Hormusjee Manockjee Pashaw ; 141½ chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 14 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 2½ chests opium, N J Abraham ; 50½ chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 15 chests opium, Hajee Issac Elias ; 36 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noormomed ; 15 chests opium, Framjee Formunjee and Co ; 21 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 97 chests opium, Nurses Kersowjee and Co ; 30 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 15½ chests opium, Pallonjee Framjee ; 15 chests opium, S E Sassoon.

For Shanghai.

Kashgar s—46 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co ; 69 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 37 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 8 chests opium, Nepe bhoi Nowroungjee ; 123 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 21 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 13 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noormamed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 10.

Haig, Major, Bombay R. E., on duty, from Poona.

November 11.

Ross, Surg. Major, Bengal A. M. D., on duty, from Allahabad.

November 12.

Lamb, Ins. Vet. Surg., Bombay Vet. Dept., on duty, from Belgaum. Donald, Lieut., Bombay 7th R. Pal Fusiliers, on duty, from Belgaum. King, Lieut., Bomoy Marine Battlion, to join from Belgaum. Robertson, Lieut., BBombay R. A., on sick liv , from Cashmere.

November 12.

Gadsden, Lieut Col., Madras 9th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Cannanore. Vibart, Major, Bengal 15th Cavalry, from leave, from Barode. Tyndall, Capt. Bombay staff on duty, from Kurrachee. Wolfe, S Insp., Bombay A. E. Dept., on duty, from Deolalee. Mckinnon, Dy. Surg. Genl., Bombay A. M. D., on duty, from Kurrachee.
Wynyard, Lieut. and Adjt , Madras 44th Regt., on leave, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES—November 11.

Ethelston, Lieut., Bengal 25th Regt. on duty, to Lucknow.
Brooke, Sub Lieut., Bengal 60th Regt., on duty, to Lucknow.
Haig, Major, Bombay R. E., on duty, to Surat.

November 12.

Jackson, Lieut., Bombay 1st Lancers ; on leave, to Poona.
Dun Lieut., Bombay 2/15th Regt., on duty, to Poona.

November 13.

Chamier, Lieut Col., Pengal R. A., on duty to Barrackpore.
Pitt, Lieut , Bombay R., E on leave, to Kirkee.
Bobie, Surg., Madras Ind. Med. Dept on Med. Cert to England.
Dynyard, Lieut. and Adj', Mod ras 44th Regt., on leave to England
Danaled, Lieut., Bombay 7th Fusiliers, on duty to Deolalee.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 27th October 1876.)

25th Foot—Maj Aylmer Spicer Cameron, v c, who has resigned his appointment as a Chief Garrison Instructor in India, from the Supny list, to be Maj, vice Bt Lt Col G Best, deceased, dated 14th J ly 76.

The name of Lt the Hon J S Napier, 92nd Foot, is substituted for that of Lt E Burrell, 85th Foo's, published in G O C C of the 6th Oct 1876, p 511, for employment in the Qr Mr Genl's department at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of Capt J M Tisgombe, 72nd Highlanders, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimeutal depot, published in G O C C of the 6th Oct 1876, p 511.

Capt G E Harley to officiate as Asst Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the 11th Oct 1876, there being no qualified Subaltern Officer available, vice Lt W C Howarth, Asst, appointed to officiate as Instructor of Musketry.

1-15th Foot.—Batn Order, dated the 2nd Oct 1876, appointing Lt C E Dixon to act as Interpreter with effect from the 1st idem, vice sub-Lt H W Hughes, proceeded to join the garrison class at Lucknow.

Dated the 16th Oct 1876, appointing Lt J H A Spyer to be Asst Instr of Musketry, vice Lt C E Dixon, appointed Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the 14th Aug 1876, inclusive.

17th Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl Order, dated the 21st Oct 1876, appointing Capt R G Wyndham, 3rd Sikhs, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, and Capt D U S L Caracgie to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer.

9th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 22nd Oct 1876, making the following appointments, vice Captn H T. Woodcock, placed at the di posal of the Controller of Military Accounts :—

Capt A T Davis, 1st Wing Subn and Offg Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties as 1st Wing Subn.

Lt G S Eyre, 2nd Wing Subn and Offg Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt.

Lt W G Mansel, Offg 2nd Wing Subn, onprobation, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties.

13th Native Infantry.—Regtl Order, dated the 23rd Oct 1876, appointing Lt E H Molyneux, Offg 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, to officiate a 1st Wing Subn, on probation, vice Travers, Offg as 2nd in Command.

21st Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 20th Oct 1876, making the following appointments, with effect from the 1st idem, vice Lt Colonel J Hudson, 2nd in Command, appointed to officiate as Deputy Asst Qr Mr Genl Rawal Pindi Division :—

1 t Col J M Stewart, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Lt W Harris, 1st Wing Subn and Offg Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his duties, as 1st Wing Subn.

Lt H Sweetenham, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties.

Dated the 21 st Oct 1876, making the following appointments, consequent on the return from privilege leave of Capt F W Collis :—

Capt F W Collis, attached, to as Wing Officer.

Lt W Harris, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties.

45th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 16th Oct 1876 appointing Lt H N M'Rae, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr, as a temporary measure, vice Stillwell, vacte l on proceeding on furlough.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

4th H sa s—Major W Chaine, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Capt F Mesgue, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear be ore a medical board.

9th Lancers—Capt J A F H Stewart-Mackenzie, to the port of embarkation, for thir y days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

1—2nd Foot—Col J Rose, to England, from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board.

2-9th Foot—Maj (local Lt Col) W Daunt, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

1-14th Foot—Lt S C de Trafford, to remain at Landour, from the 16th October to the 30th Nov, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave ; and for thirty days, to proceed to Bombay, to appear before a medical board.

1-17th Foot, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

1-18th Foot.—Qr Mr R Barrett, to Calcutta, from the 3rd to the 26th Nov, on urgent private affairs.

35th Foot.—Maj W Hamilton, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing him elf of it, to appear be ore a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Lt G G D. wes, (2nd Squad on Subaltern 1st Bengal Cavalry), to Bombay, for 30 days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical b ard.

Indian Medical Service.—Surgn E R Johnson, (in medical charge 33rd N I.) to remain at Mussoorie, from the 22nd inst to the 31st Dec next, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted him in G O C C of the 28th Sept 1876, p 465.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 7th November 1876.)

The C in-C in India is pleased to make the follo ng appointment :—

1st Battalion 5th Fusiliers.—Lt C G C Money, having passed by the Interpreter's Examination (local Lt Col) C C Grantham to be Col from the 16th Sept 1876.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer :—

Sec d Lieutenant Goodlad (local Lt Col) C C Grantham to be Col from the 16th Sept 1876.

With refe ence to para 807, Bl Army Regulations, as revised by G O 226 of 1876, Lt Col R Coulter, R A, is appointed a member of the annual allotment committee for the selection and allotm nt of remounts, of which the Director of Army remounts is president.

The fifteen months leave to England, with preparatory leave to the port, granted to Capt W F Longbourne, 1-5th Foot, in G O C C of the 26th Aug last, p 372, is cancelled at that officer's request.

Under instructions fr m the Horse Guards, the name of Lt W M Coleman, 60th Rifl, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depot, published in G O C C of the 6th Oct 1876, p 510.

The leave to England to appear before a medical board, granted to Lt W G Bowyer, Bl Engs, in G O C C of the 1st July last, p 299, is hereby cancelled.

The following ord rs are confirm d :—

Sirhind Division Order, dated the 9th Oct 1876, appointing Capt s D Barrow, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 10th Bl Lancers, to officiate as Deputy Asst Qr Genl of the Division, in addition to his other duties, in the room of Capt W S A Lockhart, placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dep t.

Agra Brigade Order, dated the 20th October 1876, appointing Capt C J Watter, Adjt 8th N I, to officiate as Bde Maj, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 21st idem, consequent on the transfer of Capt H T Jones to Umballa, and until the arrival of Lt Col H Maxwell.

13th Foot.—Batn Order dated the 21st Oct 1876, appointing Capt G E Harley to officiate as Asst Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the 11th Oct 1876, there being no qualified Subaltern Officer available, vice Lt W C Howarth, Asst, appointed to officiate as Instructor of Musketry.

1-15th Foot.—Batn Order, dated the 2nd Oct 1876, appointing Lt C E Dixon to act as Interpreter with effe t from the 1st idem, vice sub-Lt H W Hughes, proceeded to join the garrison class at Lucknow.

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4th H sa s—Major W Chaine, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Capt F Mesgue, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear be ore a medical board.

9th Lancers—Capt J A F H Stewart-Mackenzie, to the port of embarkation, for thir y days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Madras Infantry—Col C J Fullerton, (Comdt 11th Madras N I.) to Berhampore, from the 21st Oct 1876 to the 21st April 1877, onmedical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

Indian Medical Service—Surgn Maj A M Verchere, (13th N I.) to Nainital, from the 12th May to the 2nd Oct, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

Surgn Maj R Mantell, M B., (in medical charge 9th Bl Cava'ry) to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs.

1—2nd Foot—Col J Rose, to England, from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board.

2-9th Foot—Maj (local Lt Col) W Daunt, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

1-14th Foot—Lt S C de Trafford, to remain at Landour, from the 16th October to the 30th Nov, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave ; and for thirty days, to proceed to Bombay, to appear before a medical board.

1-17th Foot, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

LAHORE, 13TH NOV.

The Commander-in-Chief arrived at Mecan Meer last evening.

THE VICEROY.

ALLAHABAD, 13TH NOV.

The Viceroy reached Palampur on the 7th instant.

THE KHAN OF KHELAT.

The Khan of Khelat attends the Delhi Assemblage.

AN INDIAN ARMY CORPS FOR EGYPT.

The Government of India is busily engaged in organizing an army corps for service in Egypt, if required.

[We may remark, without being considered egotistical, that the announcement made in the above telegram is the same as we made, with proper authority for doing so, in a leading article on the 11th July last in the *Bombay Gazette*. The *Pioneer*, whence the above news is to-day taken, is merely stating a resolve which was come to some months ago, and which has now been revived. The following are the remarks made in our article referred to:—"Already, we believe, the authorities are anxiously making preparations for the occupation of Egypt by Indian troops should such a step be necessary. An army of at least 10,000 troops will be required to perform that duty efficiently. Certain proportions of this army of occupation will be drawn from each of the three Presidencies and from the Punjab although we have reason to think that the Beloochees and Sikhs will be the troops principally used in that service. The recent distribution of Snider rifles to a large number of the native regiments, and the rapid improvement in the use of these weapons which the native soldiers have displayed, render it comparatively easy for the Government of India to raise a fairly efficient army of occupation for Egypt; at the same time, it may be guessed, with tolerable certainty, that only those regiments which have been armed with the Sniders will be chosen for Egyptian service."]

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CZAR'S SPEECH.

OPINION OF THE HOME PRESS.

LONDON, 13TH NOV.

This morning's Press regard the Emperor of Russia's speech at Moscow as a reply to that made by the Earl of Beaconsfield at the Guildhall on the Prince of Wales' birthday.

[As this was perfectly obvious to the Indian press as well as to the English press, we think that Reuter's Agency would have performed their duties better if they had condescended to inform the Indian public what the state of feeling in England and on the Continent actually is at such a serious crisis.—ED. *B.G.*]

POLICY OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT.

The Greek Government has announced a policy of armed neutrality.

MR. GOSCHEN'S SCHEME.

ALEXANDRIA, 13TH NOV.

His Highness the Khedive has accepted Mr. Goschen's financial proposals.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The City of Baltimore, of the Hall Line of steamers, sailed from Liverpool for Bombay yesterday.

The British India Steam Navigation Company s. s. Assyria arrived from Suez at Port Said yesterday.

LONDON, 11TH NOV., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been very firm.

Fair Dhollera	5 1/16d.
Exchange on India	1-8⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	85½
4½ per cent. do.	85½
5½ per cent. do.	88
Oriental Bank Shares	£42-10.
Chartered do. do.	£17.
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares..	£26.
Hongkong and Shanghai	£28.
Total Coin in the Bank of France ..	£86,500,000.
„ Notes in Circulation	£101,500,000.
3 per cent. Consols for Account..	96⅛
5 per cent. French Rents 1872	105¼

THE Madras Railway on Friday last refused to receive any more grain as the quantity in the goods shed could not possibly be carried away, according to present arrangements, before the lapse of five or six days.

WE are informed by the *Englishman* that the proposal of the Commander-in-Chief, Madras, for the preparation of a revised edition of the Musketry Regulations for native regiments, has met with the approval of the Government of India.

MR. CRUICKSHANK, Agent of the Bank of Bengal at Rangoon, will, a Rangoon paper says, shortly be transferred to Calcutta on promotion. Mr. Cruickshank has been in Rangoon for many years, and his departure will be looked upon with regret by his friends. He will, another paper says, succeed Mr. Hector, as Secretary to the Bank.

COLONEL RUNDALL, R. E., formerly Inspector-General of Irrigation in India, has, according to the *Pioneer*, prepared an elaborate scheme of canals for Egypt; nothing being wanted but the money to carry it into effect. Should Colonel Rundall take service with the Khedive, he is, it is added, to receive Indian pay and allowances and a residence at Cairo,—a moderate stipulation enough.

THE Maharaja of Jeypore has determined, it is said, to shine at the Imperial Assemblage with all the splendour befitting his high rank. He will move there with ten Sirdars, among whom are Rao Raja of Uniwara, Raja of Khittou, Thakore of Issurda, Jhomor Singh, and others. A regiment of infantry, consisting of 116 men, and a regiment of cavalry of a hundred sowars, conducted by two captains, with their respective bands, will follow him.

MR. FITZJAMES STEPHEN is said to have been offered the succession to Mr. Hobhouse as Law Member of Council,—indeed pressed to accept it in very influential quarters. The *Pioneer* adds that Mr. Stephen was willing to take the post, on the condition—unfortunately for India a practically impossible one—that he should receive an English judgeship at the end of his five years' tenure of office in India. English judges are made by the ministry for the time being.

RAIN has fallen in several parts of the Madras Presidency since Friday last, and we may consider that the N. E. monsoon has fairly commenced at last though nearly a month behind hand. The *Madras Mail* reports a good fall of rain north and south of Bellary on Thursday evening and some showers in the town of Bellary. At 1-30 P. M. on Friday it looked as if the rain was about to re-commence. On Thursday rain fell at Salem, Cuddapah, Tiruputty, Beypore, and places round about it, and on Friday morning there was every appearance of a further downpour in those localities.

THE *Englishman*, noticing the resolution of Government with regard to Colonel Macdonald, of the Survey Department, writes:—"With regard to the second item in the charge, the Government of India conveniently ignores the fact that, before Colonel Macdonald had recourse to the public press for the purpose of exposing what he considered gross defects in the working of the Survey Department, he had made those defects the subject of a report to his superior, who, instead of taking the matter up in a proper spirit, and instituting a searching enquiry into them, had pooh-poohed them, and endeavoured to put Colonel Macdonald off with an explanation that was, on the face of it, inadequate, if not irrelevant. Colonel Macdonald is told that his offence is enhanced, instead of being mitigated, by his offer to substantiate accusations, 'which, if made at all, ought to have been made before, instead of after, his appeal to the public.' Is the Government aware that, in calling upon Colonel Macdonald to state whether he was the author of the articles in the *Friend*, Colonel Thuillier assigned, as one of his objects, the desire to give the author the fullest opportunity of substantiating these accusations? We should think not. So, however, it was; and we think we are entitled, in the interests of the public, to ask how it is that, while Colonel Thuillier was so ready to grant a full enquiry before the author of the articles was discovered, he, or the Government, shrinks from it now that the author has declared himself."—"Dogs may look at kings: but if they bark at them, the poor animals will be knocked on the head. And the Press, though free so far as journalists are concerned, is starved in order that the feelings of *noncompetens* in high office may not be irritated by—truth!" These remarks conclude an article in the *Madras Mail* on the same subject. Lord Lytton, if he has time to read the papers now, may form a correct opinion of what the independent members of the Press think of his latest attempt to gag free and honest discussion.

IT is reported in the Sheffield *Daily Telegraph* that the well-known firm of Messrs. Sanderson Brothers, steel manufacturers, have abandoned the attempt to compete with American makers of steel, in the face of the high protective duties levied in the States on this article, and have resolved on establishing works in Syracuse, in the State of New York. The firm acknowledge themselves to be the first to accept the logic of events, and transfer the manufacture of English steel to America. The manufacture at Syracuse will be under the charge of a steel maker, practically trained in the Sheffield works, aided by skilled Sheffield workmen; and the patents of the English firm, their peculiar mode of preparing crucibles, methods for manipulating, and all confidential information, of whatever kind, employed in the Sheffield process of steel manufacture, will henceforth be available in the firm established at Syracuse. The Sheffield *Daily Telegraph* states that this attempt to introduce Sheffield capital into America, and so avoid the heavy handicapping of Sheffield steel, in the interests of the steel-makers of Pennsylvania, will be watched with great interest by the Sheffield trade. The *Iron Age*, an American trade paper, regards the step taken by Messrs. Sanderson as an admission on the part of those with the largest interests at stake, that England can no longer manufacture steel for the American market; and that the only way in which Sheffield can hold its own against the competition of American makers, is to go to America. The other American papers regard the new venture as an important addition to the steel business of America; and think that should the success of the experiment of making English steel in America realise the anticipations of those who have undertaken it, it will be a matter of no surprise to see the business of more than one English house with the United States surrendered to American companies operating largely on English capital.

THE late cyclone at Backergunge and adjoining districts was, apparently, one of the worst on record. We are told by the *Englishman* that the loss of life from the late storm-wave in the sub-division of Dakhin Shahbazpur is estimated at twenty thousand. A correspondent writes from Dacca to the same paper:—"I have most sad news to relate. Intelligence has reached the local authorities that during the cyclone of the 1st instant, a sea-wave passed over Dowlutkhan in Dukhin Shahbazpore, sweeping away everything before it, killing, it is supposed, nearly ten thousand persons—to say nothing of cattle—and destroying much property. In short, everything in Dowlutkhan and some neighbouring places has disappeared, as if nothing existed there. The Deputy Magistrate and only very few others escaped most miraculously. The former writes to say that he hardly remembers the circumstances of his escape, and therefore he is unable to describe it. Among those who have perished are the Moonsiffs, the Sub-Registrar, the Sub-Inspector of Police, and Mr. P. M. Gasper, a manager of the Pergunnah. Besides the total destruction of their cutcheries, papers, &c., the proprietors of the Pergunnah will suffer heavy loss in rents, as it will take two or three years before cultivation can be fully resumed. In the meantime, how they are to meet the Government revenue is a question which, perhaps, Government will not fail to take into its favourable consideration when officially brought before it. The proprietors will not only have to re-build their cutcheries and houses for their amlas, but will also have to keep them in boats until the houses are ready. How to get workmen to do it is another serious question, so complete and fearful has been the destruction of life. When I get further particulars, I will write to you again. I hear the Commissioner has gone to the sad scene, with a supply of food, for such as have escaped."

ANOTHER WRECK DISCOVERED.

THE American barque Xenia, Captain A. Reynolds, which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Cardiff with cargo of coals, when in latitude 13·27 north, longitude 72·28 east, on the 7th instant, passed an object which at first the captain took to be breakers, on the lee bow, but which, on the chief officer and a boat's crew being sent off to examine it, was found to be the hull of a large vessel floating bottom upwards. Mr. Williams, the chief officer of the Xenia, on his return to his ship, reported to the captain that he had found the wrecked vessel lying on the starboard side, her keel just awash and her port side out of water almost to the channel plates. She appeared to be about 1,000 or 1,200 tons register. Her hull was painted black, and she had thick bends. On the port side, abreast of the fore rigging, there were six sheets of copper off, and right aft, about six feet from the garbard streak, there were 9 or 10 ft. of her shoe gone. Her head when first seen was towards the northward, and before sundown she had swung round with her head to the eastward. She appeared to be anchored and to be swayed by a current. The men noticed a very large number of sharks swimming round the wreck, which did not appear to have been in that position for any length of time. She lies in 24 fathoms of water on the Bassas do Pedro bank, bearing north ½ east, 390 miles from Bombay.

THE PRIDE OF BOMBAY.

Know ye the lands where the toddy and cactus
Are emblems of deeds that are done in their climes,
Where the screeching of jackals and vultures distract us,
And the smells from the "Flats" often madden the "Times?"
Know ye the land near the Byculla Club,
Where the swells of Bombay so daintily grub,
Where the light wings of zephyr perfumed by some se wer,
Waxes strong on the nostrils with liquid manure,
Where typhoid and cholera, of filth is the fruit,
And the voice of the bullrog never is mute?
Where the stinks of the earth and smoke in the sky,
In foulness though varied with Madras they may vie,
And it spreads to the ocean its stenches and dye,
While the Councillors safely sit taking their fees,
Placidly sniffing the pestilent breeze?
'Tis the clime of Bombay 'neath the sultry sun,
While Pedder and Walton say naught can be done;
And the doctors they smile and think it good fun.
Oh! wild are the accents of every swell
As he dines and he d——s that foul horrible smell.

NOV. 3. R. W.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were six European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Bishop Andrews, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach in the Baptist Church, on Bellasis Road, this evening. Service will commence at 7-30. The public are invited to attend.

H. M.'s HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 323 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 74 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 115 by the Magistrates of Police, 3 by the Court of Petty Sessions, 29 by Military Courts-Martial and 2 by Naval Courts-Martial. Of the prisoners 272 were natives and the remaining 51 Europeans.

H. M.'s COMMON JAIL.—There were in all 291 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 239 prisoners including 7 women, of whom 47 were non-labour prisoners and 192 for hard labour. On the civil side there were 52 prisoners including 2 women. Of these latter 27 prisoners were under warrants from the High Court and 25 from the Small Causes Court.

HIGH COURT.—The Court opened yesterday after the recess. The Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Atkinson, and Mr. Justice Pinhey presided respectively in the first, second, third, and fourth division courts. Mr. Justice Pinhey disposed of certain unopposed cases only, as, owing to the indisposition of the Chief Justice, his Lordship had to go over and preside in one of the Courts on the Appellate Side, Mazagon.

EXTENSIVE THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—On Saturday last a theft was committed at the residence of Dorsey Manick in Doongry Cooly Street, of property consisting of gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 4,000. The Police after enquiry arrested on Sunday a Hindoo, named Nagsey Bhojraj, and recovered a portion of the property valued at Rs. 2,219. The man Nagsey Bhojraj was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with the theft of the property, and the case was remanded for hearing to the 14th instant to enable the Police to make further enquiries as to the recovery of the remaining property.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following persons were prosecuted yesterday by the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals:—Pandoo Condoo, cartman, for working his bullock in Duncan road, the animal being lame, was fined Rs. 3.—Mahadeo Rama, quarryman, for working his bullock in Love Lane, the animal being very lame, was fined Rs. 4.—Christna Yessoo cartman, for working his bullock in Clare road, the animal being very lame of the right foreleg, was fined Rs. 4.—A party of cock fighters in Duncan road decamped on the approach of one of the agents of the Society, leaving the cocks on the field. The birds were brought before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, who ordered them to be sent to the pound for the present.

DEATH OF MR. JOHNS, C. S.—It is with very deep regret that we record the death of the esteemed First Assistant Collector of Poona, who died at the house of Mr. Gerard Norman, C.S., District Magistrate and Collector of Poona, on Saturday last between twelve and one o'clock. It seems that on Friday Mr. Norman sent for Mr. Johns on some emergent business which required immediate attention. As Mr. Johns rode into the compound of Cypress Lodge, the horse he rode got suddenly entangled in a tree and Mr. Johns was thrown forward with great force. His arm was broken and he was hurt on the forehead and about the face. He was at once taken up in an insensible state and carried into Mr. Norman's house, where he received prompt attention and medical aid. He seemed recovering and getting on as well as could be hoped for when all at once on Saturday he became worse and died. An inquest was held to ascertain the cause of death, and the doctors present were satisfied that Mr. Johns died from the nervous shock he had received, for there was no other cause of death discoverable. In the present crippled state of Poona, with the Revenue Commissioner absent and the Assistant Collectors and Magistrates employed in endless relief business, Mr. Johns' death is a very great loss. The news spread among the natives with great rapidity, and wherever it came it caused sincere sorrow for the loss of the departed Mr. Johns' death was so sudden and unexpected that very few knew of it in time to attend the funeral. Mr. W. H. Newnham, C.S., Mr. Norman, C.S., Mr. Macpherson, C. S. and Major Wahab were the mourners. At the Bund Gardens on Saturday evening none knew of the sad event until they were informed of it by a friend of the deceased. Many have expressed their regret that they were not on this account able to attend the funeral.—*Deccan Herald*, Nov. 13.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SURAT, Captain G. C. Burne, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr C Dash and Lieut M Wynyard.
For Venice—Capt the Hon R M W Dawson.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 12th November 1876.

Means of observations taken at ... *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m.* and 10 *p.m.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·831
Temperature of the Air	81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·7
Dew Point	72·0
Relative humidity of Air	·734
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·4
Minimum do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)..	75·2
General Direction of wind...E, NNE, NE, WNW, NW, NNW, N, NNE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	168

THE LONDON BANK SUIT AGAINST MEER GOOLAM BABA.

MAHOMED ISMAIL Vs. MEER GOOLAM BABA KHAN.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the above suit, which was partly heard in October last, was called on again before Sir Charles Sargent. The case is one of considerable public interest, and a full report of it, as far as it has gone, has already been published by us. Mr. Starling and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Advocate-General, with Mr. Macpherson and Mr Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, appeared for the defendant, a son-in-law of the late Nawab of Surat.

The circumstances of the case are briefly these. By an order of the Court of Chancery, plaintiff was ordered to pay to the official liquidators of the London Bank Rs. 52,150, with interest at 5 per cent. from 24th October 1870 till payment, for the balance of calls due by him in respect of 655 shares standing in his name. Plaintiff alleged that he never had any beneficial interest in the shares, but that he was simply the nominee of Meer Goolam Baba, as whose trustee he held the shares. As such nominee and trustee, plaintiff by his plaint sought to be indemnified by Meer Goolam Baba against the claim of the Bank. The plaint was originally filed both against Meer Goolam Baba and the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank. His Lordship, however, found, at an early stage of the hearing, that the London Bank was not a necessary party to the suit; and on the plaintiff undertaking that the whole of the sum claimed by him should be paid by Meer Goolam Baba to the London Bank, and on the Bank consenting to receive the amount from him in satisfaction of its claim against the plaintiff, the Bank was dismissed as defendant in the suit, with costs to be paid by the plaintiff. The defendant's case, on the other hand, was that he never was a shareholder in the London Bank, that he never had any interest whatever in the shares of the Bank, and that he never obtained, either in his own name, or that of the plaintiff or any other person, any shares of the Bank, and that he never was liable either as the apparent or beneficial owner of such shares. He said that the suit had been fraudulently brought by plaintiff in collusion with the Bombay agent of the liquidators, and at the instigation of certain persons who were hostile to and had been taking every possible means to harass and injure him. It was urged by defendant's counsel that the real plaintiff was the London Bank itself, and not Mahomed Ismail, who was merely a nominal plaintiff.

Before the case was proceeded with yesterday, Mr. Starling applied that the hearing be postponed and that a commission to England be granted for the examination of Mr. Alexander McEwen, promoter and chairman of the London Bank. On the first day of the hearing, the learned counsel said he had made a similar application for a postponement in order that communication might be had with Mr. McEwen as to letters written to him by defendant, and especially a letter, being an application for shares, which was very material to the plaintiff's case; but having brought witnesses from Surat, he proceeded with their examination, reserving the application until the proper time. Plaintiff had since communicated with Mr. McEwen, and had received information by last mail that no letter withdrawing the application for shares had been received by him from defendant; and they had also received information from Mr. McEwen, that it was after he (defendant) had become a director, that circumstances occurred which induced him to hold his hand. From a report published in the *Bombay Gazette*, it appeared that Mr. McEwen made a statement to the shareholders; but they had received information that about the same time, he made a more detailed report to the directors in England, in which he said "the other director, Meer Goolam Baba, has agreed with me in all that I have done," showing that Meer Goolam Baba had not retired from the direction at that time. This was extremely material to the plaintiff's case, and the learned counsel therefore applied for a commission. If defendant's counsel insisted on going now, they might do so, and then the case from England would come in rebuttal of their case. There had been a breach in the hearing, and he proposed simply widening it instead of causing another breach after defendant's case was finished.

The Judge—Why did you not apply earlier?

Mr. Starling said it was for two reasons. Syed Wuzeer was expected to give certain evidence; and had he given it as Mr. Stead, the liquidators' agent, expected, Mr. McEwen's evidence would not have been necessary. Another reason was that they were not in possession of the information which they received last Wednesday, to the effect that Mr. McEwen never received a letter from defendant resigning his seat on the direction or withdrawing his application for shares, but that, on the contrary, he obtained a further large allotment of shares. The learned counsel read an affidavit by Mr. Stead in support of the application.

Mr. Macpherson, for the defendant, said the application was substantially similar to the one made before, when his Lordship gave his learned friend the option of going on with the hearing or getting a postponement on paying the costs of the day, and we (the plaintiff) ought then to have agreed to an adjournment on the payment of costs of the day. The question was whether anything had occurred since to alter the state of circumstances? There was no doubt that a very important witness, Syed Wuzeer, had made a different statement from that which he was expected to make. The plaintiff might be justified, in saying "If I knew he was going to play me false, I would have agreed to pay the costs in order to get the evidence of Mr. McEwen." In a matter of this sort, the object of the Court was to ascertain the truth; and as the practice was very much a matter of discretion with the Court, it must vary with the special circumstances of each case. His Lordship thought the circumstances of this case were altered by an important witness having turned hostile; and that the application ought therefore to be granted. His Lordship ordered a commission to issue to England for the examination and cross-examination, *viva voce*, of Mr. Alexander McEwen, to be returned in three months from the date of the sealing of the order. Plaintiff to issue the commission; and defendant to give the names of his commissioners to plaintiff as early as possible. Costs of the application to be costs in the cause. Case adjourned until a fortnight after the return of the commission.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK *vs.* NUNDRAM BEHARILAL.

After the disposal of the above matter, Mr. Starling, on behalf of the Bank, applied for an adjournment in this case on payment of the costs of the day; as they wanted to examine Mr. McEwen in England. Mr. Budroodin, on behalf of the defendant, consented. The case was adjourned for a fortnight; plaintiffs to pay the costs of the day.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST THE DIRECTORS AND SECRETARY.

DURING the recent High Court vacation, an order was made by the vacation Judge, Mr. Justice Pinhey, in connection with a suit brought by two shareholders of the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company against the directors and secretary, whom they charged with fraud, issued an injunction restraining the company from holding the annual meeting, which had been advertised to take place on the 26th of October, and which the articles of association provided should be held in that month. The injunction was made with a proviso that the defendants might apply on the opening of the Courts to have it set aside.

Yesterday, the Advocate-General and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, applied to Mr. Justice Bayley to set aside this injunction, so as to allow of the annual meeting being held. The plaintiffs, whose prayer on this occasion was that the rule should be made absolute, were represented by Mr. Purcell and Mr. Pherozesha Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Beevey.

The nature of the allegations made against the directors of the company, the chief of whom is Mr. Kessowjee Naik, and against the secretary, treasurer, and agent, Mr Nursey Kessowjee, will be best seen from a perusal of the plaint, which is as follows:—

1. The Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Mill Company Limited is a joint stock company registered under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1866 in the year 1871. A copy of the memorandum and articles of association of the said company is annexed hereto and marked (A)

2. The plaintiffs abovenamed are registered shareholders of and respectively hold one share in the above named company, and are besides beneficially interested in a number of other shares therein.

3. The balance sheet for the official year ending on the 30th of June last, copy whereof is hereto annexed and marked (B), contains on the credit side under the head of "property and assets" an item of Rupees twelve lakhs ninety nine thousand six hundred and fifty nine annas eight and pies three, which purports to represent the amount which has been borrowed and invested by the defendants in buildings and land on behalf of the said company. The said amount exceeds the capital of the said company by a sum of upwards of three lakhs of Rupees, but to the best of our information and belief the said buildings and land if now sold would not realize the amount which has been invested in them as aforesaid, and a sudden call for repayment of the amount so borrowed by the defendants as aforesaid would involve the suspension and liquidation of the company and a heavy loss to the shareholders.

4. The new buildings and lands included in the said item of Rupees twelve lakhs ninety thousand six hundred and fifty nine annas eight and pies three were built, and purchased by or at the instance of the said Nursey Kessowjee in collusion with the said Kessowjee Naik and with the connivance of the other defendants for the purpose of increasing the amount of his hamalage and the commission to which he is entitled by virtue of clause 98 of the articles of association at the rate of one quarter of one anna per pound sterling upon the weight of all yarn, cloth and other goods manufactured by the said company.

5. In or about the month of June last a large quantity of cotton was entered in the books of the said company as having been sold to them by the said Nursey Kessowjee for upwards of Rupees fifty thousand but (as the plaintiffs are informed and believe) no cotton was in fact sold or delivered to the said company by the said Nursey Kessowjee at that time. In or about the said month of June a large balance was standing to the debit of the said Nursey Kessowjee in the books of the said company, and the said Nursey Kessowjee credited himself with the value of the said cotton which purported to have been sold by him as aforesaid, and thus reduced the said balance to his debit more than one half. But the said cotton was not actually delivered to the said company until the month of July last when the said Nursey Kessowjee purchased various quantities of cotton aggregating three hundred candies and sent the same to the said company's mill in completion of the said entered sale, which had been effected some months before.

6. The said Nursey Kessowjee has on various occasions with the knowledge and connivance of the other defendants borrowed money from the said company at six per cent. per annum, and has taken such money from loans which he had previously raised in the name of the said company at interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum, and has otherwise misapplied, misappropriated, or retained in his own hands the monies of the company in direct contravention of the provisions contained in the memorandum and articles of association, and the said Nursey Kessowjee and the other directors of the said company have been thus guilty of gross and fraudulent breach of trust in respect of the monies of the company entrusted in their hands.

7. Of the monies which the said Nursey Kessowjee with the connivance of the said directors as aforesaid has from time to time misapplied as hereinabove mentioned in breach of the trust reposed in them, there now remains unpaid a sum of upwards of Rupees two lakhs which has been drawn from monies borrowed by the said Nursey Kessowjee with the knowledge of the defendants in the name of the said company.

8. During the course of the last official year of the said company, the said Nursey Kessowjee with the knowledge of the defendants purchased from the said company in the name of one Shaik Adam at a tenth of their real value two boilers which were in perfectly good condition and are now working the Nursey Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill.

9. The said Nursey Kessowjee has always acted as mucadam of the said company in contravention of clause 94 of the articles of association, and in that capacity inspects weights and fixes the price of the cotton which he himself sells from time to time to the said company, and the shareholders have therefore no guarantee of the quality of the cotton purchased on their behalf from the said Nursey Kessowjee and no security against fraud on his part.

10. The said Nursey Kessowjee as agent of the said company receives a commission of Rupees thirty thousand per annum or thereabouts, but he nevertheless frequently delegated his duties to and employed sub-agents and paid the latter their commission from the monies of the said company.

11. In or about the month of March last the defendants the directors of the said company, declared an alleged dividend of Rs. 50 per share for the half-year ending on the 31st of December last, but the plaintiffs are informed and verily believe that the profits of the said company if any for the said half year were wholly insufficient to justify the declaration of the said dividend, and that the whole or the greater portion thereof was in point of fact paid out of the capital of the said company to the prejudice of those shareholders who have subsequently become members of the said company, and are entitled to a share in the profits of the said company for the half year ending on the 30th of June last.

12. An ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the said company has been appointed to be held on Thursday, the 26th day of October instant, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of passing the accounts of the said company for the past official year, and the plaintiffs apprehend that the defendants will get the said balance-sheet approved and confirmed, and the illegal transactions hereinabove described sanctioned at such meeting, as the said Kessowjee Naik holds a large majority of the shares of the said company, and can consequently command a majority of votes.

13. On the 20th day of October instant, our solicitors Messrs. Crawford and Beevey wrote to the defendants a notice requiring them to postpone the said meeting pending an investigation of the books of the said company which we intend to institute, but the defendants through their solicitors Messrs. Remington, Hore and Langley wrote to our said solicitors on the 23rd instant, declining to postpone the said meeting. On the 21st instant, our said solicitors also wrote to the said defendants requiring them to furnish us with a copy of the report which has been submitted to them by one of the auditors of the said company, but the defendants did not comply with this requisition, and we accordingly applied to the said auditor Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandee, for his report copy whereof is hereunto annexed and marked A. Copy of the said correspondence between the plaintiffs' solicitors, and the defendants or their solicitors is also annexed hereto and marked D.

14. The plaintiffs, therefore, pray as follows:—

1. That the defendants may be removed from their respective offices of directors and secretary, treasurer and agent of the said company, and the said Kessowjee Naik be declared to have forfeited and be restrained by the order and injunction of this Honourable Court from exercising his power of appointing another person in the place and stead of said Nursey Kessowjee to be secretary, treasurer and agent of the said company under and by virtue of clause 98 of the Articles of Association of the said Company.

2. That the said Nursey Kessowjee and the other defendants may be ordered to refund and pay forthwith to the said company whatever sums of money belonging to the company may be found to be borrowed, misapplied, or retained in their or any of their hands as aforesaid with interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

3. That the said Nursey Kessowjee may be ordered to account for and pay all profits (if any) which he may have realised by the use and employment of the monies of the said company as hereinabove stated for his own private use and purposes.

4. That the said Nursey Kessowjee may be ordered to refund all such sums of money which he may have paid from the company's monies to other persons for doing such work as he ought to have done himself as secretary, treasurer and agent.

5. That the said Nursey Kessowjee be further ordered to account for and refund to the said company all profits which he may have made (a) by the sale of the said boilers mentioned in paragraph 8 of the plaint. (b.) By acting as muccadum of the said company. (c.) By selling cotton to the said company.

6. That in the meantime the defendants may be restrained from holding the said annual general meeting or passing any resolution thereat confirming the said balance-sheet and accounts or sanctioning any of the illegal transactions herein abovementioned.

7. That the said defendants the directors may be ordered to pay the costs of this suit.

8. That the plaintiffs may have such further relief as this Honourable Court may deemed fit.

The Advocate-General argued that all the matters referred to in the plaint were connected simply with the internal management of the company, any question connected with which should have been left to the decision of the majority of the shareholders. This was not a case in which they could, at any rate at the present stage, interfere. The complaints made should be discussed at a general meeting of the company, and if the majority acted in an illegal, oppressive, or fraudulent manner, the Court could be appealed to. He was not aware of any precedent for prohibiting the holding of the annual general meeting, as had been done in this case. In the course of his remarks, the Advocate-General introduced the following report from Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, one of the auditors, which was issued to the shareholders four days after the auditor had signed the balance sheet of the company and certified it to be correct.

To the Shareholders of the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

GENTLEMEN,—Referring you to the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June last, bearing the signatures of myself and my co-auditor, Mr Jehangeer Goostadjee, I beg to lay before you this my report on the same as bearing on the state of your company's affairs and the conduct of the management thereof.

I am sorry to report that I have found your company's affairs in an extremely unsatisfactory state. Those entrusted with the conduct of your concern have managed it with utter disregard to the obligations of the trust reposed in them by you and with the main object of promoting the private interests of at least some of themselves to the serious detriment of the welfare of yourselves. The whole system of the management has been so rotten as to recal to mind the doings of the speculation mania days of twelve years ago, and to make one feel that it is owing to sheer good luck that the result has not proved disastrous to the shareholders of your company. As it is, your profits for the past year have been minimized and the prospects of your shares, I believe injured.

The provision in your company's articles of association empowering the board of directors to borrow money for the legitimate purposes of the company on occasions of emergency has been ruthlessly prostituted. Loans have been raised right and left in every nook and corner, and of any and every possible amount, from bankers* tills and pawn brokers' coffers, charity trusts and religious endowments, poor men's savings and widows' livelihood provisions, by wrecklessly pledging the company's credit and sacrificing their interests in the shape of payments for stamps, brokerage, losses in interest and exchange.

Large sums of money raised by such loans and amounting to lacs of over lacs rupees have been partly used in making unauthorised outlays for extending the company's mills with the main object of securing proportionally additional income in the shape of commission to the agent and partly in accommodations to the latter for his private speculations.

The total of the unauthorised outlays for the extension works appears to amount to over rupees three lacs twenty five thousand at the end of the official year, by no means a favourable feature (the creation of the custodians of your company's interests) as affecting the market value of the company's stock.

The amount of money the agent, Nursey Kessowjee, or his firm, as treasurers, the company has been allowed to use freely for his private accommodation, though reduced at end of the year to the comparatively small sum of about Rs. 40,000 in order to give a tolerable appearance to the balance sheet, ranged for months together between Rs. 1,25,000 and Rs. 2,75,000, when raising and renewing these loans chiefly for the especial convenience and benefit of Mr. Nursey Kessowjee† the company has been made to pay heavy stamp duty and brokerage, besides interest in most cases at 9 per cent. per annum, while your agent has refunded nothing beyond interest alone, and even that at the reduced rate of 6 per cent. per annum, only a curious arrangement deliberately connived at by some at least of your directors.

Your agent, Mr. Nursey Kessowjee, though having costly establishments provided at your company's expense both at the mill and the office promises to assist him and the directors, and though himself very handsomely paid as such agent has been with the concurrence of the directors transferring the business of selling the yarn and cloth to third parties who have been liberally paid for such delegated work not by Mr. Nursey out of his handsome commission but from the company's funds. The burden of heavy items on account of such charges have been laid on the shoulders of your company. Such arrangement appearing to me as neither just to the shareholders nor consonant with the spirit of the compact between the agent and your company, I have thought it my duty to draw your attention to it.

Then, as muccadum to the company Mr. Nursey Kessowjee's scale of charges have been over heavy as compared with similar charges generally allowed to muccadums during the year under review, and I have considered it due to you to direct your attention to the same.

Taken in conjunction with the circumstances above referred to, it is for you to say whether you approve of the course that has been in vogue of Mr. Nursey Kessowjee being the purchaser, seller, inspector and apparently all in all of cotton for the use of your mill, I need only mention that the firm of Mr. Nursey Kessowjee has been the vendors of a considerable portion of the cotton used last year in your mill.

The scanty opportunity I have yet had of sifting the state of your company's accounts hardly enables me to say whether the actual state of your affairs may not on closer examination be found to be much worse; for instance, I am not yet satisfied as to the *bona fide* character of the payment of an item of about Rs. 575 for a bill in the name of one Jehangeer Dadabhoy similar to one relating to the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, which recently obtained notoriety in connection with Mr. Moylan's case at the High Court. But the gross irregularities and laches I have pointed out will be considered, I trust, as sufficient to justify the statement made at the outset of this report. At least I feel that I have tried to do my duty as by law required; and now it rests with you to decide what steps should be taken to protect your rights and interests. It is hardly necessary for me to state that those who have caused injury to the value of your company's capital stock and to its annual return, past, present, and prospective, are responsible to each and all of you for the same.

His Lordship asked if Mr. Ghandy's co-auditor, Mr. Jehangir Gustadjee, had concurred in that report.

The Advocate-General—No, my Lord.

His Lordship—Could not he have had opportunities of forming an opinion equally with Mr. Ghandy?

The Advocate-General said certainly, and Mr. Gustadjee was well known as an auditor and bore an excellent character. He (the Advocate-General) contended that the proceedings of the plaintiffs were premature, and that the matter ought first to have been discussed by the general body of the shareholders.

Mr. Purcell said there would have been no use in going through the farce of taking the opinion of the majority of the shareholders, because Mr. Kessowjee Naik held command of a majority of votes and had power to obtain the sanction of the majority to anything that he might bring forward. He submitted that the proceedings were not premature, because the acts committed by the defendants were not in the ordinary internal management of the company, but were *ultra vires*, and altogether without the objects for which the company was formed. The directors had power to borrow, but they had no power to lend money; and Mr. Nursey Kessowjee appropriated to use for his own purposes enormous sums of money, amounting sometimes to as much as ten lacs of rupees, which had been originally borrowed from the banks on behalf of the company at 9 per cent., and he allowed the company for such money only 6 per cent. interest. He had also sold cotton to the company, and had acted as muccadum, contrary to the express terms of the Articles of Association. These acts were not such as to be capable of confirmation by the majority of the shareholders. Nursey Kessowjee was the nominee of Kessowjee Naik, who had the power to remove him, and no doubt these monies taken out for the purpose of financing the firm of Kessowjee Naik during a time of trouble. He submitted the plaintiffs were justified in coming to the Court as they had done

THE PRESS AND THE FAMINE.

(*Madras Times*, Nov. 11)

Not caring to create needless alarm, we abstained from publishing the highly sensational telegram received by the *Times of India* from Sholapore. The exaggerations are so obvious that we confess to an unpleasant feeling of surprise, that any intelligent, and respectable journal should lend itself to the dissemination of unfounded rumours calculated to work so much mischief among an ignorant and excitable people. If one-half of this statement were true, Sir Philip Wodehouse would deserve to be impeached for criminal neglect of duty, while the local Magistrates, as happily they cannot now-a-days be broken upon the wheel, would be justly punished by instant dismissal from a service of which they had shown themselves so unworthy. We are asked to believe that, on the 6th November, 25 persons died in Sholapore of starvation and cholera. They may possibly have died of cholera, though we do not, for a moment, believe it, but we may safely venture to assert that starvation is not answerable for their deaths. One such death was, indeed, reported the other day, but much caution should be exercised in accepting such a statement in its entirety. If the alleged victim were already seriously ill, it may easily have been that deficient nourishment caused him to sink more rapidly than he would otherwise have done. Such cases were at first not unfrequent in Tirhoot, especially among very old people, but the total mortality of the season fell short of the average number of deaths. Besides, it is worthy of remark that the supposed victims at Sholapore are lumped together. We are not told how many died from cholera, or how many from starvation, but we are told that the result of these maleficent agencies was 25 deaths. It would have been safer to have added "more or less," a phrase that leaves an abundant margin for amplification or reduction.

We are next informed that "more than two lakhs of people have deserted the villages" in the Sholapore district, particularly in three taluqs. In the absence of dates, we are unable to test the time an exodus of up wards of 200,000 men, women and children, "an exceeding great multitude," with all their pots and pans, would have taken in migrating from their respective "sweet Auburns" to localities unknown or, at least, unspecified. That question, however, we leave to some local Colense, more accustomed than ourselves to deal with figures of such magnitude. Of this vast host, "above 25,000 persons" are said to have passed through the town on their way to the Nizam's dominions, but we should like to know who counted them. Many years ago, the present writer happened to visit a celebrated tomb near Agra, where a Mahomedan festival had been held on the preceding day. In answer to an inquiry as to the number of people assembled on that occasion, the reply was "Lakhs and lakhs. They were as the stars of heaven. Had a millet seed fallen from the clouds it could not have reached the earth." The place, when crowded to the utmost, could not have held more then two thousand. The Sholapore alarmist appears to have indulged in similar vagueness.

What are we to understand by the 40,000 cattle that have been "officially passed over to the Nizam to prevent further export of grain?" The statement carries in its face its own contradiction. Forty, we are aware, is simply a noun of multitude in Oriental tongues, and may be rendered by "several," but what office, would presume to take the tyro's cattle and drive them into the Nizam's dominions, where also scarcity is beginning to be felt? And how egregiously absurd is the notion that this measure was taken to prevent the export of grain. Would it not also interfere with the import of food supplies? But grain is represented as a drug in this very district where people are dying of starvation. There is a perfect block at the station and town. It is not grain, but money, that the people want we are told, and the 1,000 persons who were fed with cooked rice last Monday seem, from the context, to have turned up their noses at their entertainment.

After hearing of the exodus of 200,000 starving people, it is something like an anti-climax to read of thousands wandering "not knowing where, thinking the famine to be local." And yet there is no famine. Grain is not wanted—if that there is a perfect block. Still, jowaree is down to five seers the rupee, and pillage of grain shops is becoming very common. "Two little children have died in the streets of one house." Very likely, but of what complaint? Then, not withstanding the 40,000 cattle officially deported, 10,000 were expected on the morrow, and it is predicted there would be no buyers. The assertion that the Bishop of Bombay proposes to start an orphanage at Poona for children to be brought up in the Christian faith is, in our eyes, both credible and creditable. The same course was pursued some forty years ago, when an orphanage on similar principles, was founded near Agra. The children, it must be remembered, are destitute not only of parents but of friends, and would be left to perish were they not fostered by Christian charity. Nothing is known of their religion when they are brought to the asylum, and indeed they are too young to have any. In any case, there is nothing illiberal in the proposition to take charge of any number of starving children otherwise unprovided for, on the simple condition of bringing them up in the faith of their new friends and protectors. The Bishop is not charged with refusing to subscribe for the general relief of the destitute without reference to creed. Only, over and above all that, he is willing to undertake a special relief measure on conditions, that may be accepted or rejected.

But what are we to think of the reckless conduct of the *Times of India* in publishing such a telegram? In such a crisis as seems imminent, it is surely the first duty of the public press, and of every Englishman in the country, to strengthen the hands of Government by striving to allay even well-founded apprehensions. Strong and calm, we should endeavour to impart something of our own energy and moral courage into the feeble folk around us. By lending ourselves to the circulation of vague rumours tending to create a panic, we are untrue to ourselves and bring discredit upon our high calling. The modern press, we take it, has succeeded to the mission of the prophets of old. We are constrained, often against our own interests and inclinations, to lift up our voice against wrong doing in high places. We are bound to expose oppression, injustice, maladministration, and hypocrisy. But we are equally bound to be sure of our fact, bearing in mind that an assume fact, according to the vulgar definition, is too commonly "a lie and a half." Decidedly, we must be no respecter of persons. At the same time, we are scarcely justified in insinuating that every man placed in authority over us is inferior to ourselves in conscientiousness, knowledge, and industry. Like our prototypes, the prophets, we must take care that we are not prompted by "a lying spirit," for to eat our words is as bitter a process as they found who had to eat rolls of paper.

DEFENCE OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

The following observations upon the defence of Constantinople are taken from the work of Count von Moltke on the Bulgarian Campaign of 1828-9. Although some of its conclusions would now be necessarily modified, the general value of the papers remains great, and it will be read with interest at this moment, having regard to the immeasurable importance of Constantinople to British commerce and dominion and the military skill of the illustrious author.

General Diebitsch still had 150 miles between him and the capital of Turkey. Between Adrianople and Karistiran, this distance in a straight line is intersected by 40 tributaries of the Erginch, which afford positions of defence at every two or three miles, supposing any Turkish corps had been disposed to occupy them. The ruins of the wall of Athanasius, extending right across the Isthmus, form a fresh retrenchment; and the positions on the main road at Bujuk, and especially at Kutjuk Tchekmedje, are absolutely impregnable. They may, however, be avoided by a circuit on the north, as the so-called Strandscha mountains are, in fact, a mere chain of wooded hills from 600 to 800 feet high, and passable for infantry in every part. Two practicable roads from Serai by Jaladji and Litros, and from Kara-Burun on the black Sea by Boghaskoi, likewise lead to the capital. Although all these roads off r se Iront positions for retrenchments, their capabilities of defence mattered little under existing circumstances. But it was impossible for the Russians to march upon Constantinople without leaving at least a few thousand men in so considerable a town as Adrianople, were it only to maintain order and protect the sick; it was moreover, quite out of the question to advance while such an army as that commanded by the Pasha of Scodra remain in the rear unwatched. If only 6,000 or 8,000 men were appointed for this duty the Russian army would not number above 10,000 by the time it reached Constantinople.

The actual city of Constantinople, as our readers are well aware, occupies a triangular space between the sea of Marmora and the Golden Horn—the third front, facing the land, is about 8,000 paces long from the seven towers of the Blequernal, and is protected by a wall 30 or 40 feet high; the top of the wall is 4 or 5 feet wide, so that there is ample room to move about upon it; and as in most parts the battlements are still in good repair, the wall may be occupied by sharpshooters without further preparation. At regular intervals of 60 or 80 paces are projecting towers of several vaulted stories, which, however, were built by the Emperor Julian, and are, therefore, not calculated to resist artillery. As a defence against cannon-shot, earthworks might be thrown up against the wall, which might easily be lowered in place s if necessary, as there is no want of space or material.

At a distance of 15 or 20 paces in front of the main wall is a lower one with small towers and outside that a dry ditch from 10 to 15 fe t deep, with a faced scarp and counterscarp. The great wall extends for 17,000 paces more on the side towards the harbour and the sea, and is defended by 200 large towers in all. Immense fragments of the wall and halves of towers have fallen, and lie on the ground unbroken, but there is no regular breach on the side towards the land. In those parts which have remained standing, the stones and mortar have hardened in the course of four centuries to the consistency of solid rock, and the whole is overgrown with gigantic ivy. Although the lofty battlements are visible from a distance of four or five miles off, on an approach within cannon-shot range the wall completely disappears behind a thick wood of cypresses which cover the extensive graveyards of the Moslems. It would, therefore, be very difficult to batter breaches in it, especially with field artillery; the effect produced by mortars would likewise, be but trifling, as a space of more than 1,000 paces behind the wall is occupied almost entirely by gardens. The actual city, which is chiefly inhabited by Musulmans, does not being for a whole mile within the walls at the gigantic mosque of Sultan Mahomed. The seraglio, which stands upon the extreme point of land, is defended by massive walls and towers, and forms a strong citadel against the town, and the ancient Cyclobion at the southern extremity of the landward wall affords a safe redoubt with towers 80 feet high, and extremely thick. Five gates, protected by double towers, are open in the wall on the landward side, and a sixth is bricked up. The centre gate, which the Turks call Topkapu, or gate of artillery, and the Greeks the gate of St. Romanus, is the same that Mahmond Gazi bombarded with his large cannon, and before which Constantine Palæologus fell.

The easiest approach to the wall of Constantinople is across the ground which lies between the brook Topjilar and the harbour. The hills, which falls with a rapid slope towards the latter and the open suburb of Eyoob, would favour a covered advance at this point. But at the foot of the hill, above a mile in advance of the landward wall, is a huge building 500 feet long, 300 wide, and flanked by lofty towers. This is the barrack of Mamistchilik, built to contain 5,000 or 6,000 men. In front of it are some badly traced lines of entrenchment, which were thrown up on the first intelligence that the Russians had crossed the Balkan. 3,000 paces further towards the left, on the high road to Adrianople, stands a still larger turreted edifice in the midst of the well-known plain of Daoud Pasha, where for three centuries the Janissaries assembled before taking the field. From this spot marched the armies which conquered Hungary, threatened Vienna, and penetrated even into Styria. After the destruction of the Janissaries, Sultan Mahmoud built a barrack for 8,000 of his newly raised Nizam jeditt on this spot. The barracks contain a mosque, a bath, and a kiosk for the Sultan, and measure 800 paces in the front. These enormous barracks (beyond comparison the largest buildings in Constantinople, not excepting even the mosques and palaces) form, as it were, detached forts in connection with the large and massive Hestahane or hospital situated between them. These three buildings would contain 14,000 men and afford an excellent support for the wing of a large army, which might encamp in safety between them and the landward wall. Some well-constructed trenches would render it extremely difficult to attack, and army closely backed by the resources of so large a city. Neither is there any want upon these heights of the water so indispensable to a Turkish corps, as the great conduits which supply Constantinople run right under both barracks through subterranean channels, and bring water in abundance.

The suburbs situated upon the steep slope to the north of the harbour, Pera Kassim-pasha. Haskoi, &c., are far less protected than Constantinople itself. They are quite open, and contain a population of above 100,000, of which more than half are Greeks, Armenians, Franks, and Jews. Very unwisely, all the great establishments belonging to the army and navy have been erected in this quarter—the arsenal, the dockyards, the shipping stores, the artillery workshops, the cannon foundry, the gun manufactory, and the barracks of the bombardiers and artillerymen. It is true that Galata, the old Genoese factory, which once prescribed laws to the falling Byzantine empire, likewise is a kind of citadel. It is surrounded with high walls, behind which the streets descend like staircases so steeply that they cannot even ben be overlooked from Pera, which stands above it. An immense round tower rises like a giant above this town still devoted to the trade with Europe. But it faces the harbour, and could contribute nothing to the defence of the place towards the land; neither does it protect any of the above named establishments.

The approaches on this side might, however, be defended without difficulty; and supposing the Sultan had only a few thousand men left in the field, and were threatened by land both on the west and on the north, he might leave Constantinople to defend her own landward front, and draw up his little army on the plateau to the north of Pera. The advanced guard might take up a very favourable position on the crip at the post of Sindchirkeja on the high road to Bujuck-dereh; the front would not be more than 1,000 paces in length, and easily defended by temporary earthworks, both wings would rest on deep rocky ravines. The entrances into the "valley of sweet waters" are few and difficult, and might easily be guarded by special outposts. In order to attack this position in front the invaders would be forced to detach a corps which would have to cross the valleys of the rivers Cydaris and Barbyzes, passable only by means of bridges and would be separated from the main body by a distance of 10 miles, and many very difficult passes. Such a corps would be in great danger of being surprised by the Turks from Eyoob, and it would have to be provisioned from Kilios or Derkos on the Black Sea. Rather greater numbers and some resolution would likewise enable the Turks to entrench themselves with great advantage on the narrow tongue of land to the west of the village of Kahathaneh.

A very important matter in the defence of Constantinople is the supply of water. As the town is entirely built on rocky heights, and the wells within the walls contain but little water, and that bitter, the first care of the Greek emperors was to supply the town with this first of necessaries by means of very large canals. A vast quantity of moisture falls in the shape of snow and rain during the spring and winter months upon the range of wooded hills on the north of Constantinople towards the Black Sea. Here whole valleys were dammed up by gigantic walls, and so much water was collected in these artificial lakes that, in spite of the evaporation, it supplied the vast consumption of the city throughout the summer until the next rainy season. From these reservoirs the water was conveyed to the city for a distance of above 20 miles in arched brick conduits which followed a very winding course. Hills were cut through, and valleys crossed by aqueducts, many of which are 100 feet high and above 1,000 paces long. But as these conduits would have only to be cut in a single place in order to dry up the fountains of Constantinople, the emperors had taken the precaution of constructing large basins on elevated places within the walls, which were filled in times of peace, and could supply the city in case of a seize. The carelessness of the Turks has suffered all these great works to decay. The open cisterns are now filled up with gardens and houses, nay in one there is even a mosque, and are called Tchukur Bostan, or deep gardens. The vaulted ones, as, for instance, the Bin Bar Direk, or thousand columns, serve as a habitation to the silk-spinners, and are half filled up with rubbish. The successors of Mahmond and Suleiman never dreamed that their descendants could ever be in danger of thirst. Their fears are greatly changed since that time, and it would now be highly advisable to restore the cisterns to their original purpose, which might easily be done. In the event of a complete investment of Constantinople, the ruins of the population would be amply sufficient for a very short time on the bad water of the wells; but as the city is only attacked by land, good water can be got in abundance from the magnificent springs on the Asiatic shore, from Scutari Tchamlidje, Kara Kulak, and above all from the inexhaustible source on the island of Sarail close to the seashore, at which whole fleets take in their supplies.

Neither can the city be shut of provisions so long as the Turks remain masters of the sea of Marmora. The banks of this splendid inland sea feed numerous flocks, and grow wheat, barley, olives, wine, fruits, and vegetables in abundance. The fertile plains of Broussa are in constant communication with the capital by the port of Mudania, and the sea affords and endless supply of excellent fish; the myriads of wild fowl in Lake Apollonia, which are hardly a single night out of the time of their passage through the Bosphorus, would alone prevent an actual famine; and even if a hostile fleet appeared in the Hellespont, it would scarcely be able to cut off the communications between Constantinople and Scutari and the coast of Asia. The Bosphorus between the two towns is only 1 850 paces wide, and is completely commanded from the lofty shore of the Seraglio. The broad quays and the plateau of Gulhane are admirably adapted for placing artillery, and in the course of a few days the Turks animated by the energy and activity of Count Ivan, Gener l Sebastiani, mounted upon them several hundred pieces, sufficient effectually to prevent any hostile fleet from anchoring between the two towns, or even from interrupting the communication between them for a moment.

In order, therefore, to invest Constantinople completely, it would be necessary to have two armies in Europe a third in Asia, and a fleet in the Sea of Marmora. The latter supposes that the Turkish fleet should first be destroyed, and that one of the approaches to the capital, either the Darnadelles or the Bosphorus, should be forced.

With respect the second access to Constantinople by sea, the Bosphorus, here the elements seem to second a fleet coming out of the Black Sea, for almost all constitments, and a current which flows towards the south at the rate of two and a half miles an hour, are sure to carry the ships right down to Constant nople, but in what sort of condition they would arrive there is quite another question.

The Bosphorus is a winding channel, 19 miles long, and only half the width of the Dardanelles, armed with 392 guns. The terraced batteries by the side of the European and Asiatic lighthouse, on either side of the entrance, are 24 miles asunder, but between the castles of Kurtsche and Peiros the distance is only half as great. These forts, built by Baron Tott, of soft green sandstone, have three stories of artillery, of which the second is casemated. The lowest completely flooded at high water, and the third en barbette. These forts are defended towards the land by round casemated towers, which stand detached on the high ground.

Next to these batteries are Bujuk Liman, which lies on the European shore, *a fleur deau*, and Filburun on the Asiatic, perched high up no the side of a rocky cliff. These were built in 1794 by the French engineer Mounnier But the real defence consists in the co-operation of the four great forts, Roumeli and Anadoli Kawak, Tschalbis, and Madjar Kalessi. Between these forts the Bosphorus is only 1,497 and 1,245 paces wide, and 166 heavy guns are so placed that they can concentrate their fire and support and each other. A ship, while engaged in the closest fight with one of the batteries, is taked from stem to stern by all the rest. Nothing can be more favourable in this respect than the position of Madjar Kalessi, especially as the plateau 30 or 40 feet above the 60 guns *a fleur deau* affords facilities for the construction of a terraced battery. The still desolate ruins of an old Genoese castle protect the fort from a coup-de-main from the land lower down the Bosphorus again widens, and there are only a few small batteries on the European side. In fact, only the northern end of the Bosphorus is calculated for defence, as the suburbs of Constantinople extend along its beautiful shore for nearly 14 miles without interruption.

The heights between which the Bosphorus winds like a broad river rise towards the Black Sea to an elevation of 800 feet. Near the sea of Marmora they are lower, lower and flatter, but falls steeply, in many places precipitously, down to the straits. This formation of the ground causes the batteries on the shore to be commanded, and greatly facilitates an attack upon them from the land, which could scarcely be prevented by the detached forts in their gorges. The disembarkation of troops for this purpose on the Asiatic coast would present considerable difficulty, as it is bounded almost on every side by steep basaltic cliffs. The nearest bay on the European coast, that of Killos, is defended by a square fort with narrow bastions, and a wall 20 feet high; but a landing might be effected by means of flat-bottomed boats on any part of the low sandy beach between Killos and Lake Derkos.

In order, however, to open the Bosphorus to a fleet by these means, it would be necessary to land troops on both shores, as the batteries of either side are sufficient to prevent the passage; and this might not be so easy on account of the immediate vicinity of the capital, where a few thousand men could always be found to oppose such an attempt.

Moreover, the two old castles, Rumeli and Anadoli Hissar, which were built by the Turks immediately after the conquest of Constantinople, at the narrowest point of the Bosphorus, where the shores are only 958 paces asunder, afford excellent sites for two large batteries. It would be impossible to take them by a coup-de-main upon the berge, especially in the case of the European fort, which is secured against any attempt of the kind by walls 40 feet high, with strong battlements and gigantic towers. The ground falls so suddenly within the walls that no view of it can be obtained from the hills behind, though they are much higher. Lastly, on the Seraglio Point, and the lofty open place of the Gulhane, 100 cannon might be mounted, which would be perfectly safe, and would command the passage between Constantinople and Scutari, which at this point is no wider than the narrowest part of the Dardanelles.

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Under the form of a "Bonbon," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the JULIEN'S FRUIT is a most active purgative. It is used with great success against CONSTIPATION, DYSENTERY, DYSPEPSIA, GASTRALGIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, SKIN DISEASES.

ASTHMA CURED
BY
GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS of VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarette.

AGENTS:—
BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.
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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

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APOLLINARIS WATER.

Arrangements have now been made by which this celebrated Water can be had at the following reduced prices:—
Cask, containing 8 dozen Pints .....Rs. 16 0
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APOLLINARIS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

"A Pure Natural Effervescing Water from the Apollinaris Brunnen. Supplied by order of the Viceroy for use of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Suite during their tour in India."—*Daily News.*

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"A GREAT BOON TO INDIA."—*Inspector-General MacPherson, M.D., H. M.'s Indian Army.*

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"AND ESPECIALLY IN INDIA, WHERE THEY ARE MOST FREQUENTLY liable to SEWAGE CONTAMINATION, and are the CAUSE of CHOLERA, TYPHUS FEVER, and DYSENTERY."—*Professor Macnamara, University of Calcutta.*
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They are cautioned to see that Bottles have SMITH, BURROUGH & Co.'s name on the label, otherwise they may purchase water not properly bottled for export.
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N. B.—Charges strictly moderate.

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ARMORIAL BEARINGS, ONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
NGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

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ALWAYS ON HAND,
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P. GRANT AND SON'S,
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SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
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MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

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ROWLAND & Co. have just received from First-class Makers for the Season a Stock of Saddlery, Harness, Military Equipments of the newest Regulation, Riding and Driving Whips, Hunting, Dress and Ladies' Spurs, Cricketing, Badminton, Lawn Tennis, and Racquet Kits and all Stable Requisites.

ROWLAND & CO.,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!!!

PALEKAR & Co., while thanking their Constituents and the general Public for their kind and liberal patronage during the last three years, beg most respectfully to announce that they have just received from one of the best Houses in London their FIRST SUPPLY of ENGLISH FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS for the ensuing Cold Season, and would take leave to intimate to them that they have now in stock a large collection of Indigenous Vegetable Seeds suited for the season. It is particularly requested that Outstation Orders may please be accompanied by Remittances or Reference for payment in Bombay. Price Lists can be had, postfree, on application.

PALEKAR & Co.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, 31st August 1876.
N.B.—FRUIT TREES such as old grafted Mangoes, &c., will also be supplied at moderate rates.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

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THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
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A quick and certain cure or
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
ERUPTIONS,
And all kinds of diseases arising from impure blood and humors.
IT CANNOT FAIL
To effect a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED
PILLS,
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.
These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZINESS, PAIN in the SIDE or BACK, and especially BILIOUSNESS.
THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE.

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MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
HE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIF,
At the TOILET,
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As there are Imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,
LANMAN AND KEMP,
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We warn the public against dangerous compositions made in imitation of the above Preparations and supplied from England and the Continent to the Indian bazaars.
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